

HANDBOOK MEN GATHERED UP IN AN AUTOMOBILE

Another Effort to Stamp Out the Practice.

FORMER ATTEMPT VAIN

Interesting Controversy Over Alleged "Stool Pigeon."

Hopes for Conviction and Freedom on Part of the Officials and the Accused—History of Raid Early Last Winter, and Failure to Convict on Account of Insufficient Evidence Lends Importance to Raid.

Handbook men, who apparently have been able to prosecute their illegal occupation in the District of Columbia for years in the face of repeated efforts on the part of the police and other authorities to check them, are again to come before the bar of justice.

In a raid yesterday afternoon six men, whose alleged operations have been uninterrupted, were arrested. Bail was furnished, and they were released, and will be given a hearing before Judge Pugh in the Police Court this morning.

NAMES OF ACCUSED.
The names of the accused are Ezra Collins, James Greene, Edward McCauley, Edwin E. Spear, James Culmeane, and Frederick Voght.

Less than a year ago, the police, in a raid made in a Pennsylvania avenue apartment, arrested a number of alleged handbook men, among whom was Frederick Voght. After long controversy, legal and otherwise, in a trial in the Police Court, in which it was claimed insufficient evidence was produced to convict, they were discharged.

An interesting feature of the raid at that time was the question as to whether the police, in obtaining evidence against handbook men, or even against men accused of crime, had the right to employ stool pigeons—men whose duty it is to gather evidence to present to the police on which to warrant arrests.

The raid was made early last winter, and in the controversy that followed the question of the employment by the police department of Joshua Jubb, who, it was claimed, had acted as a "stool pigeon," was discussed at great length. Opinions of various officials and lawyers were obtained, and many insisted the police had no right or legal authority to issue warrants on the evidence obtained through the work of a "stool pigeon." While the controversy was at its height, Maj. Sylvester came suddenly into the limelight with a strong and emphatic statement, in which he declared the police department was fully authorized by law and precedent to employ "stool pigeons" to obtain evidence. He said, and was willing to back it up by records in other cities, that in every large metropolis of Europe and America stool pigeons were the common accessories of police departments. The major's statement seemed to settle the question.

At least, the controversy as regards stool pigeons came to an end.

Both Sides Hopeful.

The arrests yesterday afternoon demonstrate the determination of the District authorities to do everything in their power to wipe out bookmaking in the city.

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SEE BALLINGER-PINCHOT CASE IN WILEY AFFAIR

Controversy of Equal Bitterness Is Expected.

WANT TO OUST CHEMIST

High-handed Management Real Reason for Action.

Pure Food Expert Followed Pinchot's Example in Running in Opposition to Secretary Wilson—Administration Is Now Confronted with Embarrassing Situation in View of Storm of Protest Gathering.

In the attempt that is being made to oust Dr. Harvey W. Wiley from his post as government pure food expert and chief of the Bureau of Chemistry the Taft administration is confronted by a situation that may develop as much bitterness even as the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

While the attempt to remove Dr. Wiley is based solely upon an alleged conspiracy to evade an appropriation statute, it is apparent that there is a general desire on the part of the Department of Agriculture officials to be relieved of Dr. Wiley's presence in that branch of the government.

The general complaint made about Dr. Wiley is practically the same as that made against Gifford Pinchot, that he is running his bureau in the Department of Agriculture in a high-handed manner over the heads of his superiors. Mr. Pinchot did about as he pleased with the Bureau of Forestry, without consulting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Dr. Wiley has been giving an humble imitation of the former chief forester.

SEIZED FIRST OPPORTUNITY.
It was therefore without much hesitation that the Department of Agriculture's personnel committee seized upon an opportunity for condemning Wiley and recommending that he be allowed to resign.

The charge made against Dr. Wiley is that he conspired to give illegal compensation to Dr. H. H. Rusby, head of the New York College of Pharmacy at Columbia University, as a government expert. Dr. Rusby has been employed for several years as an expert for the government. Congress last year enacted a law prohibiting the Department of Agriculture from paying any expert a greater salary than \$4,000 a year. It was found, according to the charges, that Dr. Rusby's services could not be obtained for less than \$30 a day for laboratory investigations and \$50 a day for attendance in court. Attorney General Wickersham had held that the law permitted the payment of only \$11 a day, or the per diem of \$4,000 a year.

Notwithstanding this law, Dr. Wiley and L. F. Keblinger, chief of the Division

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TAFT BITTERLY ATTACKED BY MR. LA FOLLETTE

Senate Never Listened to a More Vicious Speech.

TRAITOR TO ROOSEVELT

People Are Said to Have Been Basely Betrayed.

The Wisconsin Senator Starts His Own Campaign by Charging the President with Nearly Every Crime Upon the Calendar—The Ballinger-Pinchot Case Was "Mortifying." Ignored Roosevelt Policies.

Senator La Follette came out into the open yesterday as a Presidential candidate in a vicious speech on the floor of the Senate against President Taft. Ostensibly, Mr. La Follette was speaking against Canadian reciprocity, but this pretext only thinly veiled his purpose to make a general assault upon the President of the United States. Members of the Senate could not recall a more direct and vicious attack ever having been delivered against the Chief Executive of the nation on the floor of the Senate by a member of his own party.

TRAITOR TO ROOSEVELT.

La Follette openly charged the President with treachery to Roosevelt and a betrayal of the trust imposed in him by the people of the country. He characterized the administration's railroad legislation as a complete surrender to the railroad interests, a sham set before the country under false pretenses and under a false title, a mask behind which was concealed in obscure and devious language the sinister purpose of the measure.

This legislation, he added, was the boldest raid upon the public interests in the form of legislation that the system had ever found any administration willing to adopt. La Follette accused the President of trying to buy the progressives with patronage, and characterized his acts in the Ballinger case as "the most mortifying that the American people had ever had to endure from any President."

"Heir to the Roosevelt policies," said Senator La Follette, "was a pronounced progressive and the leading and most enthusiastic Roosevelt champion from the first to the last day of the campaign. Three months before he was inaugurated Roosevelt's Cabinet seemed certain of being retained by Taft. Three months after he was inaugurated he seemed to have forgotten that there had ever been any well-known Roosevelt policies. He had no sooner taken his oath of office than he sacrificed the progressive cause for the support of Aldrich and Cannon and their reactionary program."

After saying that the President's course had been vacillating and without definite policy, Senator La Follette said that the reciprocity bill violated every tariff principle and platform promise upon which Mr. Taft was elected. He said that if his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft had referred to Roosevelt and his policies twenty-six times, and that during the campaign he kept the militant figure of Roosevelt in the center of the stage. "The American people," he added, "never allowed for one moment to forget that he was the chosen instrument to fulfill the great purposes of the great man who had committed to his hands the work of his administration, finished and unfinished."

In Mr. Taft's first message to Congress, Senator La Follette continued, Roosevelt was only twice referred to, once being mentioned as "my predecessor," who directed attention to the "outrageous condition of the workhouse and jail in the District of Columbia," and once again, where President Taft, "following the earnest recommendation of my predecessor," earnestly recommended to Congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill.

"That was all," said Mr. La Follette. "Throughout the forty pages of his first general message he found no space to say a word for the great measures that had made the name of his predecessor revered and loved everywhere in the United States."

Other Grounds of Criticism.
Senator La Follette characterized the administration's proposed amendments to the interstate commerce act as one of the most glaring examples ever presented of the complete surrender to special interests. He was bitter in his condemnation of Ballinger, and speaking of the pre-dating of the Wickersham letter and the Lawrence memorandum incident in the Ballinger case, he said: "No act of any President ever caused the American people greater regret or mortification for the unfortunate position in which they found themselves than the act of this administration in pre-dating the Lawrence memorandum."

In conclusion, he attacked the President for throwing upon the Controller of the Currency the responsibility of the administration's withdrawal of its decision on the Cunningham coal claims until the Guggenheim case had an opportunity to get a grip on the Controller's water front.

Pass to Be Candidate.
Boston, July 13.—Gov. Fox will be a candidate for re-election.

Elmer Harrison Starts.
San Francisco, July 13.—Elmer Harrison has canceled her Coast engagements and is going back to New York. "Nothing at all to say," is the only explanation she vouchsafes, but gossip explains it is either to begin her battle for divorce from Russell G. Colt in person or to arrange a reconciliation.

White Sulphur Springs.
Baltimore, July 13.—The White Sulphur Springs and the Maryland National Guard in camp.

SEEN IN AIR BY THOUSANDS.



HARRY N. ATWOOD.
Photographed exclusively for The Washington Herald just before he left College Park on his trip to Washington yesterday. This is the latest picture of the daring young aviator.

TOLL OF DEATHS IN FOREST FIRES SHOWS BIG GAIN

Property Worth \$2,500,000 Reported Destroyed.

TOWNS ARE WIPED OUT

Special to The Washington Herald.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 13.—That the loss of life in the forest fires devastating Northern Ontario will run into the hundreds now seems a certainty. The death list increases with each report received. Approximately \$2,500,000 damage to property already has been reported.

A special from Cobalt says:

DEATH TOLL HEAVY.

"There is no possible way of arriving at an approximate estimate of the list of dead. It is known that the loss of life in Porcupine itself was very heavy. Some estimates place it at over 300. It is believed that upward of 100 miners lost their lives in the Dome mine alone."

In the other mines estimate of loss of life varies. Up to noon to-day eighty-seven dead had been positively accounted for.

The injured are being brought out as rapidly as possible. Already upward of a score are housed at the Lady Minto Hospital at Lew Lake, and more are on their way. The damage to the mining property is put down at over \$2,500,000.

Four towns have been practically destroyed—Cochrane, South Porcupine, Porterville, and a portion of Golden City.

Several thousand people are homeless and in urgent need of food and clothing. The nearest towns are sending all the aid, both in supplies and clothing, they can, and Toronto, Ottawa, and other cities are also rendering assistance.

Railways to Rescue.
The railways are carrying the survivors where they want to go free of charge. Boards of trade and other bodies are also devoting money to this end. It is probable that the cabinet will make a grant for the relief of the sufferers. Were the house not in session, the money could be appropriated by means of a governor general warrant, but as the session is on, a formal vote of the Commons will be necessary. It is believed that the cabinet will recommend a very substantial grant after full details as to the extent of the disaster have been received.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day wired a message of sympathy to the municipal authorities of the devastated districts.

To-night Ottawa voted \$10,000, Montreal mine owners \$1,000, and funds are being raised all over Canada.

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AVIATOR ATWOOD MAKES THRILLING FLIGHT OVER CITY

Boston Birdman Circles Around Monument and White House, While Thousands of Spectators Gaze Skyward.

FAILS TO STOP ON TRIP HERE

After Spectacular Voyage Around Capital, Daring Young Flyer Returns to College Park in Quick Time, His Biplane Working Beautifully.

ATWOOD'S BEST FLIGHT.

"The flight was the best I ever made. It beats my New York skylarking all hollow," said Atwood last night. "I'm proud of my first circle of the Monument, when the wings of my biplane almost scraped the stone."

"I'm going to make a better flight, however, if weather conditions are right on Friday. I'm sorry the President didn't see me, as I made it for his benefit, but I will try to show him something yet."

Out of the evening sky the Atwood aeroplane swooped down on Washington last night with a caper-cutting, frolicking skipper aboard. In thirty minutes of concentrated aerial heroics he fairly set the town topsy-turvy with delight.

It was an Atwoodesque joy ride, and a fitting finale of his celebrated Boston-Washington cross-country run. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Atwood—he who has been a paradox and a puzzle to the city for a week—is a leading hand at skylarking aloft.

Witness this scenario of his achievement last night:

FLIES OVER MONUMENT.

He circled and capered and pattered about the Monument; he soared above the White House; he volplaned down on Potomac Park; and paid a brief visit to Virginia, making the eighth State he has visited since kicking the dust of Boston from his heels, and sailed over the Capitol and War College just before streaking his return journey to College Park.

Washington has never seen anything like it. The majesty of the Monument was challenged and assailed. This impudent, impudent little canvas-back flyer came out of the northeast and did some twirly-whirly vaudeville "stunts" at that very hour of the Angelus when the obelisk is quite incomparable in dignity and grandeur. But Mr. Atwood was bent on making up for lost time, and threw in an extra sensation or two free of charge.

The young aviator, when he first loomed over the horizon at 6:55 o'clock, had a weather eye for the President in the White House, and staged his sensational drama as if he were to be the only spectator in his audience. However, the President was playing golf at Chevy Chase and had no view of the flight. Not only were all his acrobatics plainly visible from the Executive Mansion, but they were all cunningly framed so the best view of the volplaning and gliding could be had from that point.

It was picturesque in the highest degree. A handful of spectators, including some youthful baseballists in the White Lot, were on deck to greet the flyer as he sailed down the Mall from the northeast at 6:55 o'clock. When he passed over the Avenue he was at an altitude of 2,500 feet, and he slowly volplaned until he was directly across from the tip of the Monument—about 550 feet high.

As for the Monument.
As it sailed along in majesty, the biplane made a slight bow of greeting to the white spire, and then proceeded to its appointed task, which Atwood had resolved was to smash all records of its kind in aviation.

He steered straight for the Monument. Piloting his machine gracefully, he circled the obelisk, the first time at a distance which, according to his own estimate, was between ten and thirty feet throughout the entire circle. When Count Lambert flew around Eiffel Tower in Paris he never approached it closer

than seventy-two feet, and when Atwood himself tried to wind around the Singer tower in New York, the eddies and gusts from the canyons of Broadway kept him hundreds of feet above it. "Yes," you can say I came within twenty feet of the Monument," said Atwood last night, and his word was borne out by scores of spectators standing at the base.

With this splendid effort achieved, Atwood then shot off at a tangent to the southwest. He turned an angle so swiftly that the aeroplane seemed fairly to reel with the shock, and presently the roar of the engine ceased. He volplaned at an angle of 45 degrees.

"It's going to land now," was the shout that passed through the crowd. But Atwood had a card or two up his sleeve.

He glided a hundred feet downward, when he sparked the engine again, and the biplane bounded upward just as if its wings had made a muscular spring. This time the aeroplanist went around the Monument at a height of 300 feet. He made this journey three more times before the merry-go-round began to pall on him, and he sought other worlds to conquer.

Soars Over White House.
Another little touch of a sou'wester put Atwood on his guard for an instant, as his machine tilted dangerously, and off he went in the direction of the White House. Like an eagle wheeling aloft, he buzzed above the mansion for several minutes, as if projecting a descent for the purpose of paying a call. The birdman remembered he had a formal engagement at the White House this afternoon, and on the spur of that thought postponed his social duties, and warped his biplane over toward the swimming pool.

At this point Atwood tried his most daring trick of the joy ride. He stopped his engine and volplaned down the air banks as if he had found a new toboggan slide. Thousands in the crowd, lined up on the slopes of the Monument, thought he was dropping to earth and made a rush to the spot. They had only excessive perspiration for their pains. The aviator, when fifty feet away from terra firma, started his motor throbbing once more, and upward his flyer scudded over the tidal basin.

When he was again 500 feet up he turned a long ellipse southward and floated over Potomac Park in a firm and beautiful parabola. As he came athwart the golden sunset and sailed across the ruddy skies flecked with silver clouds, the scene was incomparably beautiful. The aviator seemed conscious of the effect, and the biplane also. Suddenly it dipped once more, pointed its nose earthward, and everybody by this time was certain—yes, very certain—that the flyer was planning to land on the broad, clear field of Potomac Park. There was a wild scramble of automobiles down the roadway.

Scurries to East.
But Atwood had no intention of deserting the air. He came close enough to the ground to test the support of the lower air currents, then started climbing again. This time he angled about and scurried down in the direction of the War College, going higher every minute. Here he encountered his first "air hole" of the day. In making the return journey from the War College, the aeroplanist encountered some wind from the river. The machine shuddered, dived, lifted, and was balked for a moment before the aviator came into full control again. When he had returned to Potomac Park, how-

GABY DESLYS COMING; MANUEL MAY FOLLOW

Parisienne Dancer Signs Contract to Appear in New York at \$4,000 a Week.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 13.—Gaby Deslys, the Parisienne beauty who was responsible in a degree for the downfall and banishment of King Manuel of Portugal, has signed to play in New York at \$4,000 a week, and coincident with her appearance there New York will probably have its first sight of the dethroned King, who will doubtless embrace the opportunity to see America.

The actress is scheduled to sail for America on September 12.

Interviewed by your representative, Miss Deslys denied the story now being circulated in theatrical circles, to the effect that she was married to King Manuel. But she admitted, coyly, however, that Manuel is still very attentive to her, and that he visits her frequently in London. Asked about the pearls which the former King gave her, Gaby replied:

"I have a million francs' worth of pearls, but my favorite pearl necklace is the gift of Manuel and cost \$35,000. I do not care for diamonds at all, but I have a passion for pearls. They are more than diamonds and much quieter."

Asked where she kept her pearls, Miss Deslys answered her pretty maid, unfashioned the girl's shirt waist, and baring her shoulders, disclosed a small sack of almost priceless pearls.

"They are there," she said, smiling.

3:00 Leave Va. and Return, Sunday.
July 16, Baltimore and Ohio.
Special train leaves Union Station 3:15 a. m.

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ATWOOD FLYING OVER THE CITY.
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Photograph Shows Birdman as he toured above Washington at sunset yesterday.

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